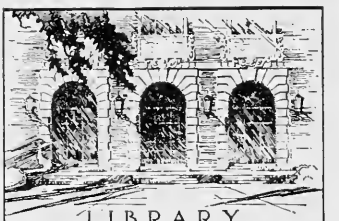

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AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE CHANGING SCOPE OF URBAN PLANNING IN THE U.S.A.

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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE CHANGING SCOPE OF URBAN PLANNING IN THE U.S.A.*

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Introduction:

This annotated bibliography reviews the changing scope and content of urban planning with special emphasis on the social goals of planning and the inclusion of social programs and policies within comprehensive planning. Toward this end the bibliography will draw upon articles found primarily in the three journals most closely associated with the practice of urban and regional planning in the U.S.A.: City Planning (1925-1934), Planners Journal (1935-1943) and the Journal of the American Institute of Planners (1944-1969).** For the Depression years it will also draw upon Plan Age (1934-1939) the official organ of the National Economic and Social Planning Association (NESPA) which in 1940 became the National Planning Association. In addition, sources will be drawn from the following: National Planning Conference (1909-1969), National Housing Conference (1909-1929), AIP Annual Proceedings (1950-1969), and selected reports and books chosen from titles listed in the Avery and Harvard Planning Library catalogues.***

As a framework guiding the choice of relevant articles, the history of the planning profession is seen as vacillating constantly between two poles. The first is illustrated by a physical planning, elitist focus dominated occupationally by architects, lawyers, engineers, and landscape architects and concerned with land use, protection and enhancement of property values, aesthetics, and beautification. The second may be defined as having a social planning, mass-based focus dominated occupationally by social workers, public health workers, and religions' leaders concerned with social reforms in the areas of housing, health, sanitation, working conditions, and human rights.

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* See related bibliography: Environmental Reform: The Populist-Progressive Era and the New Deal, by Albert Z. Guttenberg (Council of Planning Librarians. Exchange Bibliography No. 85).

** City Planning was the official journal of the American City Planning Institute and the National Conference on City Planning, published from 1925 to 1934. The Planners Journal was the journal of the American Institute of Planners (formerly the American City Planning Institute) and was published between 1935 and 1943 in which year it took on its present name of The Journal of the American Institute of Planners.

*** These latter selections will be somewhat uneven due to lack of availability of all Proceedings as well as indexes to same.

Organizationally, the physical planning focus was well represented in The American City Planning Conference. Thus, for example, except for 1918, no major sessions on problems of housing were held at any of the annual Conferences of this body between 1912 and 1931.* Furthermore, except for a brief two page discussion in the 1918 Proceedings, no paper, session or discussion dealt with the issues of racial discrimination or minority group problems of any kind during this organizations first half-century of existence (1909-1960).

On the other hand it was the New York Committee on Congestion of Population that best expressed the social planning focus. Papers presented at the first national conference on city planning organized by that body,

> "stressed the economic rather than the aesthetic elements of city planning, and called attention to the necessity for preceding the preparation of plans by a broad technical survey. Strong emphasis was laid on the need of comprehensiveness and coordinated treatment of related problems."**

This tradition, though far less influential than the physical planning focus, was maintained through the organization of the National Housing Association by the New York Committee on Congestion of Population in 1911.

It took the national crisis of the Great Depression to shift the dominant concern in planning from the physical to the social and economic planning focus. Swings of the pendulum continued thereafter, moving once again to the physical focus in post-war urban renewal programs and back again to the social focus with the rediscovery of poverty and racism in the 1960's. It should of course be made clear at the outset that these swings of the pendulum note dominate themes, but not to the exclusion of often provocative variations.

The purpose of this review of planning literature is to indicate trends and countertrends in the direction of the planning profession. It also seeks to establish a basis for relating such trends to their societal context to indicate the type of forces which might be associated with these shifts. Evidence of constant relationships between such trends and related forces might establish a basis for predicting future trends in the profession given alternative distribution of various social forces.

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* Goodman, W. I. and Freund, E. C., Principles and Practice of Urban Planning, Washington, D.C., International City Managers' Association, 1968, p. 26.

** Walker, Robert Averill, The Planning Function in Urban Government, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1950, p. 11.

This review of the changing scope of urban planning will be divided into five time periods roughly defined according to dominant social forces directly affecting the performances of planning. Although such classification is necessarily crude, it is felt to be a useful tool to describe dominent themes occuring within each period. The major factor influencing this division was economic, seeing this as a major force influencing the changing scope and content of the planning function. Thus, the business cycle and related wars are the major variables determining the time periods listed below:

1. The Progressive Era-Pre Depression Boom: 1909-1929 (Entries No. 1-25)
2. The Depression Years: 1930-1940 (Entries No. 26-44)
3. World War II to Post-War Prosperity: 1941-1949 (Entries No. 45-60)
4. Korean War to Post-War Prosperity: 1950-1960 (Entries No. 61-91)
5. Permanent War Economy and the Outsiders' Revolt: 1961-? (Entries No. 92-125)

THE PROGRESSIVE ERA: 1909-1929

The individuals who in 1917 were to form the American City Planning Institute, the nation's first organization of city planners, came primarily from two precursor organizations: The National Planning Conference founded in 1909 and The National Housing Association, formed in 1911. Thus, this section includes brief references to the relevant literature of these two organizations. By 1925, the first city planning journal, City Planning, was being published. From this year to 1929, references will for the most part be chosen from this latter source.

The references noted below are for the most part listed chronologically except for cases where continuity of discussion suggests some slight variation. Titles listed alphabetically by author are included as an appendix.

1. Ford, Frederick L., "The Scope of City Planning in the United States", Proceedings, First National Conference on City Planning, 1909, pp. 70-73.

   Notes variety of city reports on city planning. Focus is on aesthetics. The future must stress health and economy, light and air, decongestion of the city. Previously reports were privately financed. Now officially appointed commissions do the job. Need to interrelate municipal functions to achieve harmonious whole.

2. Nolen, John, "What Is Needed in American City Planning?", Proceedings, First National Conference on City Planning, 1909, 74-5.

   Poorest European worker has more access to public recreation and parks than wealthiest American in many cases. U.S. has political democracy; needs democracy in recreation.

   Need to frame ideal of future city, then work to make it real. Must halt waste and conserve aesthetic, human and national resources for promotion of health.

3. Veiller, Lawrence, "A Programme of Housing Reform," in Proceedings, First National Conference on Housing, New York City, 1911, pp. 3-10-G.*

   Outlines procedures for developing housing reform program:
   1. Build organization, enlisting support of leading business men toward end of building a "practical movement" of interest to practical men.
   2. Undertake housing survey
   3. Develop "practical" legislation for promoting decent housing ("practicable" being a reflection of density needed to make profit on investment in high cost land) to shut out the "invading host" (excessive densities).
   4. Enforce legislation with support of most influential members of community

   Also noted:
   a) housing rehabilitation program to upgrade housing supply
   b) high standards for tenant selection, keeping "white list" of good tenants, keeping track of the undesirable
   c) listing also of best houses at most reasonable rates for use of "respectable working people".

   Finally, author feels priority need is for housing the poor, not planning activities concentrating on suburban development for the more affluent.

4. Olmsted, Frederick Law, "City Planning and Housing", Proceedings, First National Conference on Housing, New York City, 1911, pp. 29-38.

   Notes major overlap between planning and housing (land planning, urban design relations to housing design and construction). Contrary to Veiller, Olmsted argues the importance of both housing reform and planning:

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* NCH was an outgrowth of the Tenement House Committee of the New York Charity Organization Society. Over 70% of the delegates to the first conference represented social welfare agencies and organizations. Less than 5% represented real estate and business organizations.)

> "But just as the greatest need in housing reform is to maintain a proper standard for the endless succession of new buildings that go up from year to year, so the greatest opportunity for usefulness in city planning is to control intelligently the layout of the streets and blocks which are coming into existence from day to day in the suburban zone of every city. Here the housing conditions of the future are being determined at an astonishing rate of speed, and here the application of intelligence and energy will accomplish great results for little cost."

5. Crawford, Andrew Wright, "Where City Planning and Housing Meet" Proceedings, Second National Conference on Housing, Philadelphia, 1912, pp. 129-146.

> Outlines various areas of interaction. Makes special note of efficiency as common objective of both city planning and housing.

6. Ford, George B., (comments on "Where City Planning and Housing Meet " topic), in Proceedings, Second National Conference on Housing, Philadelphia, 1912, pp. 264-268.

> Notes variation in housing types by community and need for design flexibility to allow for such variation. Discusses developing efforts to zone land by density and use, proposing a highly segregated pattern of uses by treatment of public roadways, thereby avoiding control over private land.

7. Forbes, Elmer S., "City Planning and Housing", Proceedings, Fourth National Conference on City Planning, 1912, pp. 98-99.

> Forbes outlines the sources of the "housing problem", noting:
>
> > "A large part of the trouble comes from improperly laid out towns. With streets, properly planned and with building lots of suitable depth most of the housing problem would disappear." (p. 98)

8. Brunner, Arnold W., "The Meaning of City Planning, Proceedings, Fourth National Conference on City Planning, 1912, pp. 98-99.

> Author argues that planners must learn to sell beauty for its utility - not as an end in itself:
>
> > "Our success depends largely upon how we state our case. The City Beautiful failed - failed because it began at the wrong end . . . Since utility and beauty go hand in hand, let us insist upon utility. Since we have in mind a combination of science and art, let us emphasize science." (p. 24)

9. Olmsted, Frederick Law,"A City Planning Program", Proceedings, Fifth National Conference on City Planning, Vol. 5, pp. 1-16.

Olmsted outlines process involved in developing a city planning program:

> "It is obvious that our program of action in this city planning movement is bound to lack the inspiring, dramatic quality of advancing in orderly succession, one complete step following another, to a definite climax of accomplishment. There is no particular place of beginning, and certainly no end in sight, for we are concerned with a continuous vital process of the social organism which we call a city. The same ground must be traversed again and again. But the line of movement is not a circle. It is a hopefully rising spiral." (p. 10)

10. Bassett, Edward; Lott,Lewis; and Olmsted, Frederick Law, "Discussion" (of papers on residential zoning), Proceedings, Tenth National Conference on City Planning, 1918, pp. 44-45.

(In the entire ASPO index covering 53 annual conferences on city planning, not one article prior to 1961 appeared discussing problems related to minority groups, racial or ethnic discrimination. In the 1918 Proceedings, three pages are noted as dealing with this subject.) These pages are concerned with whether or not to segregate residential areas by race and national origin. Mr. Bassett noted that the courts held unconstitutional the use of zoning to segregate people by color.

Lewis Lott supported integrating the foreign born as a means for Americanizing newcomers.

Frederick Olmsted stressed the need to design for peoples' tastes, desires and "limitations which are more or less coincident with their nationality." (p. 44)

He also emphasized not placing artificial barriers in the way of assimilation, while on the other hand not forcing it where people were not ready for or did not want it:

> . . . "it is a question how far one can intermingle houses for people who do not readily intermingle with each other and get away with the thing commercially." (p. 45)

11. Williams, Frank B.; Crawford, Andrew Wright; and Schmidlapp, J. G., Discussing "Restricted Residence and Business Districts in German Cities", Proceedings, Third National Conference on Housing, 1913, pp. 153- 157.

Discussants note impact of zoning on segregating people by social class, and that smaller zones tend to minimize large area segregation. In answer to a question concerned with the impact of lower cost housing on higher cost development, Mr. Schmidlapp answered with reference to the related question of proximity of black to white households:

> "We were very careful in selecting our sites for negro houses to put them in the negro district. Still . . . the houses in Fredonia Street, which we intended for negros aroused such a protest from the whites, that, although I bought the property for negroes and from a negro, we yielded and rented them to whites." (p. 157)

12. Forbes, Elmer S., "Causes of Bad Housing", Proceedings, Fourth National Conference on Housing, 1915, pp. 65-74.

> The author notes many causes of bad housing. In rural areas and small towns, ignorance of principles of sanitation are noted as the principal cause. Poor sanitation is also seen as a most common cause of bad housing. Another cause related to overcrowding is the character of the recent immigration, settling in the cities as opposed to formerly in the rural areas, being "economically weak" and having a very low standard of living:
>
> > "Partly from necessity and partly from inclination they pack themselves into the tenement houses of the cities . . . East and West, wherever the hordes of the near Orient are found, the story is the same; and this manner of life has a disastrous effect upon housing . . . Another potent cause for bad housing is the rise in land values: In order to get an adequate return on the capital nominally or actually invested, or to secure the utmost possible profit, owners cover an increasing proportion of their loss with buildings." (p. 67)

13. Kehr, Cyrus, "A Nation Plan", Proceedings, Sixteenth National Conference on City Planning, 1924, pp. 129-134.

> Kehr argues need for national planning with transportation as the key component linking all others:
>
> > "In a relatively short time we shall add another one hundred million to the population of our nation. Correcting, even in part, our present defects and locating that large addition to our population are clearly national problems. Treating one city or several cities or treating one or several 'regions' will not suffice. Nothing less than a comprehensive, national scheme of treatment will produce a distribution or allocation of the large increase of population and attendant industries." (p. 130).

14. Curley, J. M. "The Philosophy of City Planning," City Planning, Vol. 1, 1925, pp. 77-80.

> Major Curley of Boston eulogizes city planning's contribution to urban beautification and human well-being, for "man does not live by bread alone". He notes Boston's program of replacing slums with "health units" - public beauty spots offering counsel and instruction free to all. City planning's "fundamental principle, lying under all its healing activities, is the betterment of humanity by the betterment of its environment."

15. Shurtleff, Flavel, "A Planning Review: Some Recent Events of Far-Reaching Influence on City and Regional Plans," Proceedings, Eighteenth National Conference on City Planning, 1926, pp. 19-24.

> Noting various examples illustrating progress in planning, this report points out examples of the effects of planning on city structure- this being "the best test of the value of city planning." Examples of such effects listed include: improvements in the street system (widenings, extensions, elimination of dead-ends, jogs, etc.), grouping of public buildings, location of school sites, traffic control, subdivision control and location of air fields.

16. McAneny, George, "City Planning: Its Meaning, Its Achievements, Its Future," Proceedings, Nineteenth National Conference on City Planning, 1927, pp. 61-72.

> Author notes progression of planning initiative starting from private enterprise, then becoming institutionalized in the public sector - especially in zoning activity serving to protect the value of private property.

17. Hubbard, H. V. "The Profession of City Planning," (editorial), City Planning, Vol. 3, 1927, pp. 201-3.

> Membership and educational requirements for city planners necessitates definition of the field. Alternative views are expressed with the editor holding that city planning "is general widespread comprehensive knowledge in all the fields of human endeavor that concern themselves with the bettering of the surroundings of civilized humanity."
>
> Since all can not know all things, the planner is seen as a socially minded generalist with a specialty.

18. Bassett, E.M., "What Is City Planning?" City Planning, Vol. 1, 1925, pp. 61, 130, 196 and Vol. 2, 1926, pp. 59-60.

> In the first selection, Bassett poses the questions, asking about scope, occupational involvement, public-private sector relations to planning, the level of detail in planning, etc. In the second selection, city planning is defined as "determination by public authority of the legal quality of land areas for the purpose of adapting their use to community needs." In the third selection, Bassett identifies the skills needed by a city planner, including those of transportation expert, demographer, civil engineer, and architect.
>
> The final selection notes a resolution of the National Association of Real Estate Boards favoring separation of city planning and zoning, supporting the former but not the latter. Bassettargues that this seeks to limit planning to public lands alone, providing such public land use with no reference to related private uses.

19. Child, Stephen, "Another Communication on the Definition of City Planning", City Planning, Vol. 4, 1928, pp. 221-2.

    Criticizes Bassett's definition as legalistic, failing to include concept of design, imagination, vision.

20. Cunningham, H. F. (editorial) Letter reprinted from the Journal of the American Institute of Architects expressing opinion that there is "no need for city planners at all" as architects are competent designers of cities, etc., accompanied by comment, H. F. Cunningham. (With Comment) City Planning, Vol. 2, 1926, pp. 283-4.

    Comment emphasizes planner's opposition to having planning come under the aegis of any of the existing professions concerned with building and design.

21. Bassett, Edward M., "Still More Discussion of the Definition of City Planning- The Technical Approach" (editorial), City Planning, Vol. 4, 1928, pp. 154-6.

    Argues against including in the definition anything that can not be drawn on a map or diagram (e.g.: traffic regulations, civic design standards) or be reflected in some way therein (tenement law is seen as "only remotely" affecting city planning. General health laws and building codes are even more remote). Bassett attempts to separate city planning functions from those of city administration (land purchase, public improvements, establishing codes) and private enterprise (development of housing, business and industry).

22. Crawford, A. W., "Essential Content of the Term 'City Planning'". (editorial) City Planning, Vol. 4, 1928, pp. 157-158.

    Design is a fundamental aspect of city planning. Site layout, surveying is not city planning.

23. Ihlder, John, "More Discussion on the Definition of City Planning: The Case of Crawford vs. Bassett," City Planning, Vol. 4, 1928, pp. 51-5.

    Joins debate, asking what Crawford means by design, feeling it can not be separated from city planning. Stresses shift in viewpoint of beauty in city planning:

    > "today we are talking more and more of the city useful, less of the city beautified, and with two results: we are doing more and better city planning - despite the dangers which we view with alarm - putting more of our planning into actual city building than before, and at the same time we are creating civic beauty at a rate which fifteen, even ten years ago, would have seemed incredible."

24. Reed, Fred E., "Realtors and City Planning Progress", City Planning, Vol. 4, 1928, pp. 208-13.

Notes coalition of planners and realtors toward end of achieving higher development standards, "taking city planning out of the field of politics to place it in the hands of businessmen and trained city planning experts . . . The realtors of Oakland have been brought into their city government in a most active way in solving the problems relating to the growth and development of values, which are the basis of taxation and revenue. "If not the realtor to help plan the city - then, who?"

25. Hubbard, H. V. and Menhinick, H. K., "City Planning as a Professional Career," City Planning, Vol. 8, 1932, pp. 80-87.

Defines planning as collection of diverse knowledge applied to developing an official record of the community's will "as to the use of physical areas which it controls." Desirable personal qualifications are listed, as are the steps for preparation for the profession through a college planning curriculum and experience. Opportunities and rewards are noted.

THE DEPRESSION YEARS: 1930-1940

Three major shifts from the Progressive Era and Pre-Depression Boom are noted in the city planning literature of the Depression Years: the first is the changing scale of planning from local to regional, state and national levels; the second is the increasing concern with social and economic planning as it relates to the traditional physical planning focus of city planning; and the third is the growth of public intervention in the process of resource allocation.

These shifts reflected changes in both the structure of the economy and the setting of new private investment and public policy priorities. Municipal funds were exhausted. Federal funds, channeled through the state, were made available to localities for public works programs. The housing boom and suburban expansion of the 1920's was over. While the former preoccupation with zoning and subdivision controls declined, the demand for city planners with far greater and more diverse responsibilities expanded far beyond the available supply. The voluntary programs and private practitioners gave way to official public agencies with public civil servants.

A primary theme, dominating much of the period's planning literature was the preoccupation with legitimizing the need for modified public intervention into the private market mechanism for allocating the nation's resources. Confronted by massive unemployment and generalized structural breakdown, intervention at the national level and in the economic arena became essential. The challenge of legitimizing this desperate necessity was rapidly accepted, as was the concern that such intervention would be

both democratic as well as protective of the basic institutions associated with a private market economy. Although temporarily resolved, this conflict of public and private goals remained to plague the planners until the nation's economic crisis was curtailed by preparations for participation in World War II.

A secondary theme which would soon become primary in the post war period, focused on the technology of the planning function: the new skills and methods needed to deal with the rapidly expanding scope of concern of what had previously been limited to the art of statistical manipulations, urban design and the administration of land development controls.

The majority of articles included below were selected from the two journals most closely associated with the profession of city planning. The oldest of these, City Planning, continued publication into the first half of the Depression Years. This continuity with the Pre-Depression era provides an excellent example of changes which forces external to the profession had upon it. During the last year in which this journal was published (1934), Plan Age was founded, reflecting the introduction of new disciplines (economics, public administration etc.) and interests (manpower and natural resources planning, the politics and organization of national planning etc.) in the planning function. While fewer examples are chosen from this latter source, it has been included to illustrate the changing scope and content of concern in planning. Its focus on examining contemporary fascist, liberal and socialist planning alternatives and their implications for popular vs. elitist control is less emphasized than are articles noting the relationships between physical and social-economic planning. The third journal from which articles were chosen was the Planners Journal, the sequel to City Planning as the official journal of the city planning profession.

26. Wright, Henry C., "City Planning in Relation to the Housing Problem", Proceedings, Twenty-Fourth National Conference on City Planning, 1932, pp. 17-22.

    Having completed a quarter of a century of planning, Wright notes progress in two areas of land control: subdivision regulation and zoning. While this deals mostly with potential new development, less is done to affect the specific land planning of housing - both new and old. Thus, the positive design of development and redevelopment is seen as an essential step beyond negative control over land development.

27. Haber, William,"Economic and Social Factors in City Planning", with Discussion, Proceedings, Twenty-Seventh National Conference on City Planning, 1935, pp. 25-35.

    Haber discusses the major impact which social and economic factors have on city planning and its concentration on physical development. Discussing slum clearance, he notes:

    "The real purpose of slum clearance is not merely to eliminate slums from a few acres of ground, but to

> rehabilitate the slum family by wiping out some of the economic conditions from which crime and other social evils are derived." (p. 28)

He discusses in detail possible undesirable consequences of decentralization: Who will get the decentralized jobs? Will the work force be dependent on a single employer? In closing, Haber projects the future of city planning as having to integrate its plans with the regional and national plans:

> "It will have to deal with unemployment and the case of the unemployed, with the growth of social service, with the development of new industries, with a vocation re-training of its unadaptable idle labor power, with the development of recreational activity necessitated by the growth of leisure, with the reorganization of its labor market facilities. In brief, with factors economic and social rather than engineering and technical." (p. 32)

Discussants focused almost entirely on two papers dealing with physical planning which had been presented along with the Haber paper. Mr. Harland Bartholomew closed the session with a plea for action where it was now possible:

> "One is a revision of our zoning ordinances. The other is that we do not enforce sufficiently high standards in our building and sanitary codes." (p. 35)

28. Mumford, Lewis, "The Social Imperatives in Housing", America Can't Have Housing, Carol Aronovici (editor), Museum of Modern Art, New York, 1934, pp. 15-19.

> Two traditions have sought the goal of decent housing for all. Philanthropists sought it by "preserving intact the institutions that infallibly produced slum housing . . ." The second or utopian tradition dealt with both the physical environment as well as social and economic institutions necessary to sustain that environment. Before the utopian goal can be achieved, a major societal transformation will be necessary, redistributing income, redirecting production to social ends, taking land into collective ownership. These changes will not come from above but must come from worker's and consumers' organizations. This is "the housing threat" confronting the status quo--and the promise of the future.

29. Bauer, Catherine, "Housing: Paper Plans, or a Workers' Movement", America Can't Have Housing, Carol Aronovici (editor). Museum of Modern Art, 1934, New York, pp. 20-23.

> Failure to resolve the housing problem is not the result of poor technique or ignorance but of lack of political movement to demand solution. Support of "disinterested"

citizens and ambitious technicians is an inadequate base to confront expected opposition to solution from those benefiting from the status quo: interest rates must be cut, wages raised, slum lords put out of business. Organized labor is the base for such a movement, demanding income and housing tenure security, workers' participation and representation in all aspects of a housing program.

30. Mills, E. O. "Elements of an Adequate Comprehensive City Planning Program," Planners Journal, Vol. 2, 1936, pp. 150-154.

Author outlines expansion in scope of planning from subdivision planning to national physical planning, defining planning as "the orderly physical development of cities", involving social and economic considerations. Components include: site analysis, population study, utilities, transportation, parks and recreation, schools, civic art, housing and zoning. Research is noted as a critical item. Alternative forms of organization and administration are discussed as is the need for community education about planning.

31. Wehrwein, George S., "Fundamentals of Land Planning," Plan Age, Vol. 1, No. 3, 1935, pp. 10-12.

Reviewing the Report of The Land Planning Committee of the National Resources Board, Wehrwein notes how far the U.S.A. has moved from its commitment to minimum intervention by government into affairs concerned with private property, recommending large public ownership for recreation and forests and regulation over private exploitation of natural resources.

32. Person, H. S., "Nature and Technique of Planning", Plan Age, Vol. 1, No. 1A, 1935, pp. 4-7.

Summarizing his article, Person defines the planning process as:

> "This capacity to think in terms of experience larger than that which comes to any individual, to define distant goals, to arrange highly efficient ways and means of attaining them, and to pursue these distant ends consistently and yet with a flexibility which permits adjustment to changing conditions, is the dominant characteristic of institutional (an agency organized to undertake the planning function) planning." (p. 4)

33. Comey, Arthur C., "What is National Planning?" Proceedings, Twenty-Fifth National Conference on City Planning, 1933, pp. 27-33.

Author defines national planning as follows:

"By 'national planning' we mean planning for the physical or material development of the nation for human use and enjoyment. While such planning is necessarily based largely on economic, social and political planning it does not embrace these concepts except in so far as they are to be expressed in the physical environment of man . . . In its simplest form, national planning is the determining of the various uses to which land and natural resources should be put to promote the general welfare." (p. 27)

34. Black, Russell Van Nest, "Physical Planning--Present and Future", Plan Age, Vol. 2, 1936, pp. 6-10.

Notes various components of planning and need for interrelationship among the social, economic and physical components. Much confusion reigns as to what planning is, whether it is a profession or not. To be a success, given the vastly expanding demand for the skills needed, training programs are essential to produce such staff.

35. Blucher, Walter H., "Planning as a Profession", Plan Age, Vol. 2, 1936, pp. 11-13.

Discusses necessary qualifications of a physical planner (what he should be taught - economics, sociology, etc.). Feels important problem facing city or state planning is lack of personnel.

36. Crane, J. L. Jr. with discussion by A. C. Comey and L. D. Tilton., "Planning Organization and the Planners," Planners Journal, Vol. 2, 1936, pp. 61-9.

Planning is coordination among activities and levels of government - but not for full range of human activities. Crane identifies four types of planners: experts (sociologists, agronomists, etc.) land planners, functional area planners (recreation, transportation; also rural and urban planners) and the planning directors (staff and interagency coordinator).

Comey argues need for synthesis - not just coordination.

Tilton notes planning's preoccupation with zoning, and Crane's underemphasis on urban design - the fundamental component in planning.

37. Black, Russel Van Nest, "Planning as a Professional Career," Planners Journal, Vol. 2, 1936, pp. 144-147; Planners Journal, Vol. 3, 1937, pp. 108-9.

Argues case for planning as a profession concerned with "blending varying points of view into one unified objective . . . expressed in mapped plans, in stated policy, in adopted procedures, and in work programs." The focus is with the physical environment. Discussion is generally supportive of author's viewpoint.

38. Blanchard, R. W., "The Development and Coordination of Planning," Planners Journal, Vol. 2, 1936, pp. 123-7, with disucssion by Bernard B. Eddy, Planners Journal, Vol. 3, 1937, pp. 102-104.

Useful review of scope and content of planning of the period. Reviews federal planning, work of the National Resources Committee on national and state levels, noting great expansion and importance of latter. Notes program of regional and county planning and the ups and downs of municipal planning.

Blanchard points out how a small base of support and lack of resources serves to limit municipal planning and how a state framework and technical assistance from state universities would reverse this performance. Also notes a state's public relations and responsibility to:

> "carry on a comprehensive and fruitful educational program and produce the utmost public understanding of, and enthusiasm for planning." (p. 125)

Mr. Bernard Eddy, discussing Blanchard's article, strongly opposes both university and state involvement in providing technical assistance in planning to local communities. Local plans should be prepared..."in accordance with ability to pay for them". (p. 104)

39. Black, Russell Van Nest, "Is Social and Economic Planning Over-Emphasized in State Planning Programs?" Proceedings, Twenty-Ninth National Conference on City Planning, 1937, pp. 89-94.

Argues the interrelationship between physical and social-economic planning, while avowing that they do not necessarily travel at the same pace or operate functionally within a single agency:

> . . ."broad social and economic planning is highly important to physical planning accomplishment but is not necessarily a part of the physical planning process. It is probably to be approached on a national rather than upon a state basis." (p. 91)

Black emphasizes that state planning, given a suddenly expanding role to play, is often unbalanced among its many tasks and argues for breadth of coverage rather than depth in limited areas.

40. Vinton, Warren Jay, "Has Physical Planning Been Over-Emphasized?" Proceedings, Twenty-Ninth National Conference on City Planning, 1937, ASPO, pp. 94-101

Notes 5 steps in planning: research, program development, policy-making, program detailing, execution. Physical, social and economic planning vary in their scope along this 5 step continuum according to the degree of profitability of the enterprise confronted. The non-profit activity moves through all 5 steps to execution. The most profitable enterprises are the least controlled. This can vary with market conditions. Prosperity tends to limit the sphere of planning and control; depression tends to expand it. Since land is no longer a major source of wealth, it is more open to planning. Hence we tend to have far greater physical planning than social and economic planning:

> ". . .in the field of public initiative we can do effective positive planning . . . in the intermediate zone we are limited to negative planning (controls), while in the sphere of private initiative we cannot effectively plan at all. In the first sphere, where we can effectively plan, our planning is primarily physical; in the second sphere, planning has both physical and economic elements; while in the third sphere, if we could plan, our planning would be primarily economic and social." (p. 100)

41. Taylor, Carl, "The Social Elements in Land Planning", Plan Age, Vol. 4, 1938, pp. 149-155.

Planning is focused on adjustment or action which generally assumes accomplishment of human adjustment. Social elements are therefore always involved in every stage of planning: goal determination, problem analysis, program development. Assumes premise that: since social objectives are prime criteria by which maladjustments and adjustments are measured, all physical and economic planning should be guided by what the social factors dictate. Planning is converted into action only through use of two social factors (a) knowledge of social and psychological conditioning factors at work and (b) active participation of the people themselves in both the analysis and adjustment.

42. Sweezy, Paul M., "Public Investment Program" Proceedings, Thirty-First National Conference on City Planning, 1939, pp. 106-109.

Where private sector fails to invest, the public sector must take over the job. Key issue is 1) who is to plan and direct that public program? and 2) for whose benefit? Sweezy pinpoints as priority beneficiary "that sector of the population . . . which has never had a share in the conveniences and luxuries of life."

43. Hynning, Clifford J., "Administrative Evolution of National Planning in the United States in the Pre-New-Deal Era," Plan Age, Vol. 5, 1939, pp. 157-189.

One of numerous articles in Plan Age discussing national planning, its origins, development and alternative futures. Most of such articles deal with economic planning - alternative means for influencing, directing, controlling or owning the means of production toward achievement of specified social ends. Hynning's study starts with a very general definition of planning as being a staff function of a permanent agency concerned with planning at the national level. He reviews five periods of American planning: 1) the early 20th century, the "planless era", 2) the conservation period, 3) the war period, 4) the prosperity - depression period and 5) the New Deal - the later not covered in his study.

44. Soule, George, "NESPA, December 1934, December 1940", Plan Age, Vol. 6, 1940, pp. 289-294.

Reviews of NESPA, its origins, organization, future. Need for outside group to study, review, critique government programs and policies generated small group from government and university to form study group, organize publication and establish task force on English PEP(Political and Economic Planning group) model to identify problems and recommend actions to achieve goals. NESPA became a research and information center concerned with three critical areas: impact of war, preparation for war, post-war conversion plan. Plan Age was replaced in 1941 by Planning Pamphlets and Public Policy Digest.

WORLD WAR II TO POST WAR PROSPERITY: 1941-1949.

Of the five periods outlined in this bibliography, this is perhaps the least interesting, if not the most discouraging stage in the development of the planning profession. It marked a major setback for programs introduced under the crisis of the Depression Years. With the return of prosperity and post war reaction, the necessity and demand for national, state and regional planning declined, returning the focus of planning once again to the cities, and especially to the central business district. Once again, physical planning as it affected the well-being of property values and the interests of the downtown business community became dominant factors on the agenda of planning offices, as the central city found itself increasingly in competition with suburban growth for the shopping centers and more affluent households of the region. The continued reliance on property taxes as the prime source of revenue for governmental operations established a natural basis for coalition between central city administrations and the central city business community. All that was now needed was the federal subsidy to bail out these declining and aging centers. But that was to await the 1950's.

The period's literature on the status of the profession continued its concern with the vague definitions of planning. It found itself in conflict over commitment to openness and social change on the one hand,

and fear of political reprisals and support of the status quo on the other. It was the period which terminated the functions of the National Resources Planning Board and related New Deal innovations.

The 1940's continued the discussion of the appropriate location of the planning function in the structure of decision-making and raised as well the issue of corporate planning for post war recovery via the Committee for Economic Development. It introduced a growing concern with the quality of urban planning, the development of a more precise science thereof.

The period closes with the Housing Act of 1949 and the provision of the much sought-after federal subsidy of CBD revival.

45. "Planning as an Administrative Process", (summaries of papers and discussions at Philadelphia planning conference, 1941), Planners Journal, Vol. 7, No. 2, April-June, 1941, pp. 10-13.

> Useful summary of one major debate in planning: should the planning function be independent of or incorporated within the structure of government? Most discussants saw planning as involving two aspects: (a) a technical, research, programming, plan-development phase and, (b) an implementation, organizational, operations stage. The division occurred between: 1) those who felt that given today's political commitments, planning should be independent from politics and short-term pressures, guaranteeing the integrity of the planning function, and 2) those who felt that if planning was to succeed, it better be located where the action was: in the executive office and working in close contact with operating departments and the budget. Since planning tends to be most called upon during crisis, it had better be able to respond to those crises relevantly and in time.

46. Russell, R. S., "Looking Ahead in Planning," Planners Journal, (editorial) Vol. 7, No. 4, October-December, 1941, pp. 2, 32.

> Gearing the country for war is a great planning opportunity. But are we ready? "Planning" still not clearly defined for public or agreed upon by profession. Results of planning work not popularized - either in form, substance or in use of available communications media. Need to clarify role and present results in appealing manner.

47. Odum, Howard W., "Towards a More Dynamic Regional-National Planning", Proceedings, Thirty-Fourth National Conference on City Planning, 1943, pp. 66-71.

> Argues for multipurpose regional planning structure as input to national planning, linking central government to regional bodies representing and integrating state and local planning activities:

"I venture to guess that this group of planners, the most distinguished one in existence, appears to me more afraid of this planning than are our common folks in the hinter-lands . . .I have the feeling that the technical planner is afraid of the philosophy of geographic representation." (p. 71)

48. Read, Thomas H., "Discussion" (of Odum article), Proceedings, Thirty-Fourth National Conference on City Planning, 1943, pp. 71-75.

Fear of enlarging scope of planning beyond land use planning of cities and metropolitan regions - that public would oppose it, thereby sacrificing even existing scope:

". . .the techniques properly employed in planning the physical layout of a community have nothing to do . . . with those employed in planning a currency system, a social security program, or even such a physical problem as the conservation of petroleum resources . . . the attempt to tie planning, as we have known it, up to all the controversial issues of national life is more likely to bring disrepute to planning, as we have developed it, than to extend the use of scientific procedures to the solution of other problems." (p. 74)

49. Ruml, Beardsley, "Business Organizes To Look Ahead", Proceedings, Thirty-Fourth National Conference on City Planning, 1943, pp. 77-86.

Argues importance of corporate planning (via the Committee for Economic Development) for post war product development, expanded markets and profits, and high level employment:

"It is fortunate that today most businessmen agree that the elimination of mass unemployment is the first requirement for the post-war period. Many will go so far as to agree that unless mass unemployment can be eliminated under a system of private business enterprise, private business enterprise will be supplanted by some other arrangements for the production and distribution of goods and services." (p. 83)

Notes complementary role with three other groups concerned with national planning: the Federal Reserve System, the National Resources Planning Board and the National Planning Association.

50. Black, Russel Van Nest, "The Composite Profession of Planning," Planners Journal, Vol. 10, No. 1, 1944, pp. 14-17.

Planning still lacks adequate definition. Black offers one: involves technical aspects with synthesis of parts into

comprehensive whole at varying scales of concern. Background needed is wide scope but includes other characteristics. Design specialty is a good background. The profession must seek able practitioners and raise the quality of its work if it is to advance.

51. Greeley, R. B. "When Are City Plans Complete?" (editorial) Planners Journal, Vol. 11, No. 4, October-November-December, 1945, pp. 3-4.

Planning is not designing a plan. The profession has moved through numerous stages: city beautiful, zoning, data collection - master planning. These are all parts of a process: means as well as ends. Implementation is part of that never-ending process but has been underrepresented as a key factor in that process.

52. Oppermann, Paul (editorial) "Comments on Principles of City Planning", Planners Journal, Vol. 12, No. 1, January-February-March, 1946, pp. 3-4.

Notes that it takes many to plan. Experts produce pieces of the whole or view the whole from a special viewpoint and expect the people to integrate these pieces. The need is to look beyond these pieces, for planners to look beyond their physical planning and to make links with related professionals, the people and officials.

53. Orton, L. M., "Why Is Planning So Hard To Define?" Planners Journal, Vol. 12, No. 4, Fall, 1946, p. 3.

Answers offered relate to the vast scope of planning activities, the varied relationships to clients, the planners' role as promoter, administrator and public relations man. Hence, much harder to define role than other professions.

54. "What Do Young Planners Want?" Proceedings, Thirty-Ninth National Conference on City Planning, 1947, pp. 20-47.

Part of continuing challenge by young planners to their elder colleagues regarding: fear of practitioners to upset vested interests, thereby limiting their will to meet social needs; the need for curriculum reform in planning schools, the need for a more action-oriented planning organization, the inadequacy of planning performance, research and methodology: the lack of involvement of younger planners in decision-making process; the failure to provide assistance to and gain support from community groups concerned with planning, etc.

55. Feiss, Carl and Winholz, Wilfred G., "Reporter's Summary: The Job at the Bottom of the Ladder", Proceedings, Forty-First National Conference on City Planning, 1949, pp. 179-183.

As in numerous sessions and articles dealing with planning education, much discussion centers on the scope and content of the planning profession. Among the discussants, Comey argues against the notion of the profession being a "gathering of related interests" while Pomeroy stated that planners should not attempt to shift roles and competencies, but should rather work in collaboration with others whose skills are needed to complement those of the planner. Adams felt that a period of internship prior to specialization might best define who is a planner. The Civil Service was hopeful that in time the planners role and function might be sufficiently clarified to permit development of more valid job definitions. Finally, design vs. social science competency among planners was argued with the former winning support from practitioners and those employing planners in both smaller and larger urban centers.

56. Mumford, Lewis, "The Goals of Planning." Proceedings, Fortieth National Conference on City Planning, 1948, pp. 1-7.

A plea for planning to concern itself with meeting social needs rather than acting only in ways and areas that do not threaten vested interests and the status quo.

57. Mocine, C. R., "The Planning Profession's Responsibility to the People - Guidance" Planners Journal, Vol. 14, No. 4, Fall, 1948, pp. 16-20.

Planner's responsibility to the people is to offer guidance for achieving social desires and needs. The process involves communication between planners and the people, transmitting ideas to the people, receiving ideas from the people. Creation and conservation of human values must take precedence in conflict situations over support of property values.

58. Schweizer, A. C. "Popular Planning," Planners Journal, Vol. 15, No. 3, Fall, 1949, pp. 14-21.

Discusses changing scope, content, organization of Post War German Planning. Notes vast shifts in population as major new issue for planning, and need to integrate social, economic and physical components of planning process. Discusses need for developing plan acceptable to most with options for dissent among opponents.

59. Higgins, Benjamin, "Towards a Science of Community Planning," Planners Journal, Vol. 15, No. 3, Fall, 1949, pp. 3-13

Develops economist's approach for defining through market behavior, community planning (physical planning) objectives as basis for establishing planning principles to guide process for maximizing net gain in achieving those planning objectives.

60. Bennett, Charles B., "Are Planners Socialists?" Proceedings, Forty-First National Conference on City Planning, 1949, pp. 207-212.

Critique of Robert Moses' critique of planners as long haired theorists and dreamers. Bennett defends planners as "a pretty rational group of technicians," able to "prepare plans that will be feasible of accomplishment. . . to sell their plans to the powers that be . . ." Author concludes that the Housing Act of 1949 provides a great opportunity for community redevelopment through production of sound, practical plans. Tools are now available for eliminating "the great social and economic evils obtaining in every city in the form of slum and blighted areas." (p. 212)

KOREAN WAR TO POST-WAR PROSPERITY: 1950-1960

There is little that distinguishes this decade from the late 1940's. The last vestiges of concern with national planning leads rapidly to a focus on urban renewal and C.B.D. revival, along with an increasing concern with core-metropolitan relationships. Thus, regional transportation planning stimulated by the federal highway program became an increasingly important component of urban planning activities. Responding to this growing activity, new methodology in the form of land use and transportation models were developed, taking advantage of the advances in computer science.

Another continuing theme is the concern with planning education and the shortage of qualified practitioners to take on increasingly complex work, both domestically and internationally. This latter area of work was also a significant addition to planning's traditional scope of work. Technical assistance to developing countries was in fact the major link to the work of national planning of the New Deal, with numerous veterans and more contemporary admirers choosing such professional options, with Puerto Rico, the State Department and the United Nations providing the major opportunities.

Other areas of expanding scope and content include a growing interest in planning for specific functional areas such as health planning, campus planning and recreation-open space planning, each reflecting both the changing age composition of the population (increasing percentage of young and old) and the increase in budgets in these areas.

While questions about the vagueness of goals and content of the planning profession continued, much of the discussion was enriched by a more analytical approach, seeking to determine planning's various roles among the many professions engaged in the complex process of social change, economic development and urban and regional growth. However, pressures to define and defend planning's particular "turf"

persisted, taking the form of various registration and licensing proposals - the mark of an aging profession.

Finally, as feedback from urban renewal programs increased and distant rumblings of the civil rights movement became more audible, an interest in citizen involvement and participation in the planning process became more evident. This was but an introductory stage to what was soon to follow in the decade of the sixties.

61. Adams, Frederick J., "President's Report for 1949" (editorial), JAIP, Vol. 16, No. 1, Winter 1950, pp. 2-5.

Brief review of 40 years of planning in the USA, focusing on the 1940-1950 decade. Positive features noted include: growth in membership, strengthened organiztion, expanded committee work in policy development and standards in planning education, land development policy, professional ethnics, legislation, research, international cooperation, civil service recognition.

Negative features included lack of concensus on objectives of planning, lack of aggressiveness in arguing planning's role regarding other specialists in community development process.

62. Oppermann, Paul, "President's Report for 1950" (editorial), JAIP, Vol. 17, Spring 1951, pp. 58-60.

Reviews year's activities. Emphasizes need to avoid political controversies over systems of economic and social planning, stressing need to limit focus to achieving practical results in the sphere where acceptance has been obtained: physical planning at the local level.

63. Bauer, Catherine, "The Increasing Social Responsibility of the City Planners," Proceedings. Joint Conference of AIP and Institute of Professional Town Planners (Canada), Niagara Falls, Ontario, 1950, pp. 10-12.

Planner sees self as technician, doing job for client, but with the increasing complexity of the field actually makes many decisions by interpreting guidelines or programs in proposals and plans. How to share this decision-making process: social science research, consumer involvement, political debate? Need for more public controversy.

64. Eliot, Charles W., "Next Steps in National Planning," JAIP, Vol. 16, No. 1, Winter, 1950, pp. 6-10.

Argues in an optimistic vein that public understanding of comprehensive planning has increased since 1930's. Outlines existing pieces of federal organization that together are felt to equal national planning. While noting that the National Resources Planning Board was abolished because it was too comprehensive, the basis

for this action is by implication assumed to no longer exist. A proposal is made for integrating existing agencies and programs into a comprehensive legislative program to be supported by professional organizations and liberal magazines.

65. Carlson, C. Eric, "Are We on the Road to Survival?" (editorial), JAIP, Vol. 16, Spring 1950, p. 58.

Noting recent publications on rapid destruction of the world's natural resources, the editorial argues the necessity of developing national planning policy, program and organization, noting the difficulty this might pose for a society concerned with potential, though not necessary, regimentation.

66. Davidson, C. Girard, "Our Greatest Underdeveloped Resources," JAIP, Vol. 16, Spring, 1950, pp. 59-65.

Girard sees planning as the nation's greatest underdeveloped resource, yet essential to democracy if fullest possible development of resources to meet human needs and expand individual freedom is to be attained.

He notes the relation between city and resources planning: valley development affects the city and its economic base through flood control and prevention, power development, development of adequate and safe water supply, recreational resource, navigation for industrial shipping. Girard extends this relationship to concern with replacing obsolete economic base with a new base in regions suffering from resource depletion or technological obsolescence.

He argues for regional planning to deal comprehensively with such problems and needs.

67. Violich, Francis, "A Plea for a Definition of Terms" (Editorial), JAIP, Vol. 18, Winter, 1952, pp. 2-3.

Notes confusion in language used to describe work of planners and products of that work suggesting the need to clarify such terms for the good of both the professional and the public.

68. Howard, J. T., "Planning Is a Profession" (editorial), JAIP, Spring, 1954, Vol. 20, pp. 58-9.

Professions have five characteristics: 1) the activity is concerned with the public welfare, 2) personal interests are submerged in favor of those of the client, 3) the work is intellectual and varied, 4) it involves discretion and judgement, and 5) it requires knowledge gained over time through specialized intellectual discussion. Howard sees

planning clearly meeting the first four points. The fifth he defines as "expertise. . .within this comprehensive-land-use-and-occupancy core," for the most part acquired in a graduate planning school.

69. Perloff, Harvey S., "How Shall We Train the Planners We Need," 1951 Proceedings, National Planning Conference, ASPO, pp. 13-22.

Planners must be able to clarify choices, note their consequences and alternative means for attaining desired ends. This demands a broadly based educational background, integrative skills, specialization in both scale and a related field (eg: regional resources management).

70. Feiss, Carl, "Crisis in Planning," (editorial) JAIP, Vol. 20, Fall, 1954, pp. 170-173, and "National Recruitment Needs for Trained Planners," (with comment) JAIP, Vol. 21, Winter, 1955, pp. 2, 8.

Shortage and high turnover of available manpower in planning field may result in failure to respond to growing demand for planning. Must seek more recruits, better salaries, additional education grants, public relations, etc., as well as a broader base of involvement in planning from allied fields. Comments note non-professional content of much planning work, with suggested study to determine just what planners do on the job.

71. Clark, F. P., "What the American Institute of Planners Expects from the National Housing Conference," JAIP, Vol. 16, No. 2, Spring 1950, pp. 80-81.

Commends National Housing Conference for obtaining progressive content in Housing Act of 1949, noting important role of planners in working with "housers" to achieve optimum results benefiting all aspects of community life.

72. Sheps, Cecil G., "The City Planner and the Public Health: Responsibilities of the City Planner in Public Health," 1952 Proceedings, National Planning Conference, ASPO, pp. 91-99.

Notes traditional concern of public health with physical environment and role of city planning. Reports on results of study investigating involvement and interaction of city planning and health agencies regarding environmental health issues. Finds planning has greater concern with utilities and health standards than with environmental pollution and health facilities. Notes limited interaction between planning and health agencies. Recommends planning agencies look to health agencies in the areas of research, fact-finding regarding quality of environment and of promoting community education in these areas.

73. Howard, J. T., "The Planner in a Democratic Society--A Credo," JAIP, Vol. 21, Spring-Summer, 1955, pp. 62-65.

Accepting AIP's definition of planning*, Howard's concern is with the philosophy of planning, itself based on "reverence for life," dignity of the individual and optimism regarding the future. Change is seen as constant, maximum choice as essential. Means must not conflict with ends. Violent and sudden change is seen as an inappropriate means perverting ends sought, while slow change is equated with sound change. Too comprehensive a planning program is possibly dangerous. The best planning is the least planning. Planners should advise majorities, not decide goals. Planning should project alternative futures.

74. Newton, Quigg, "Planning Comes of Age," JAIP, Vol. 23, 1957, pp. 185-191.

Noting the shift in focus of the profession from design to efficiency, to welfare, and thence to warfare, Quigg outlines quantitative and qualitative advances of the profession: growth in membership, planning jobs, budgets and salaries; growth in acceptance of planning function. The vast highway program and rapid technological changes are noted among the challenges of the future. The need for improved offerings of the universities in planning, and the improved quality and quantity of research and teamwork therein are suggested.

75. Branch, M. C. Jr., "Concerning Coordinative Planning," JAIP, Vol. 16, Fall 1950, pp. 163-171.

Offers a broader definition of coordinative or comprehensive planning to encompass all endeavors to integrate parts of a process, projection of those parts into the future toward the goal of obtaining the best solution for achieving agreed upon objectives. Analytical models of the organism for which plans are made based on computer recording, analyzing and storage of relevant information, become an essential tool for planning. Because the organism involved can include such diverse units as civil government, business enterprise or the conduct of war, it implies a redefinition of professional planning.

76. Meyerson, Martin, "Building the Middle-Range Bridge for Comprehensive Planning," JAIP, Vol. 22, Spring 1956, pp. 58-64.

Professions move through stages. Planning is in its expansionist stage. Decision makers - the planners' clients -

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* "the planning of the unified development of urban communities and their environs and of states, regions, and the nation, as expressed through determination of the comprehensive arrangement of land uses and land occupancy and the regulation thereof." (Articles IX, AIP Constitution - as of 1955.)

value planning for its project-planning accomplishments, not its long range planning role. Need lies in between: the "middle range." This includes: market analysis reporting, problem forecasting, policy clarification and cost-benefit evaluation, ten year phased development program and program evaluation. This expanded role for planning implies greater specialization of planning generalists and larger budgets and staffing of planning offices.

77. Haworth, L. L., "An Institutional Theory of the City and Planning," JAIP, Vol. 23, 1957, pp. 135-143.

Discusses a theory of urbanism which sees the city as an institution of institutions making up the totality of human activities in interaction with one-another. As such, it is regional in form, incorporates economic activities and has the potential of ful-filling human needs and expanding human desires through increasing opportunities. That it has failed to see the city as a comprehensive totality of human life is a major weakness of city planning which deals only with specific pieces of this human totality.

78. Handler, A. B., "What Is Planning Theory?", JAIP, Vol. 23, 1957, pp. 144-150.

Discusses results of a seminar on planning theory, offering author's own alternative and its implications for planning curriculum. Handler notes how participants focused on such planning components as problem-solving, interrelationships among social, economic, physical and administrative phenomena; means-ends relationships over a time dimension, and comprehensiveness. Planning is no longer simple plan-making but a complex process of interacting phenomena constantly changing over time. The author offers as a planning focus the allocation of resources to efficiently meet social needs. Crucial in this concept is needs-determination, the process of which is as varied as it is uncharted. An end product of this planning process is its physical form, itself influenced by efficient means for meeting social needs.

79. Hiltner, Seward, "Planning as a Profession," JAIP, Vol. 23, 1957, pp. 162-167.

The author reviews five criteria defining professions: a set of principles, technical means, focus on human welfare, self-limitation and responsibility of the practitioner to the profession. He then reviews planning in relation to these criteria. Planning principles, while vague and variously interpreted are felt to have a general focus. Although generating few techniques unique to planning, its choice and use of existing techniques is felt more critical. The human welfare end is assumed to have been present with new concern over consultation with the people affected. Differing views on self-limitation are noted, with caution

to those who feel the need for more decision-making powers. Finally, the AIP is seen as the focus for initiating professional responsibility as opposed to a struggle for status.

80. Greenwood, Ernest, "Relationships of Science to the Practice Professions," JAIP, Vol. 24, 1958, pp. 223-232.

Although focusing on the social work profession, this article argues for practice-oriented social-science research, the results of which could guide the activities of practitioners in more useful, efficient and effective channels. It discusses the nature of social science, of social work and of their interrelationship and interdependency. Social science research can contribute to professional practice by helping to identify principles of diagnosis and treatment derived from the body of social science theory, thereby making theory operationally useful while testing its validity. The implication of this article for interrelating social science theory and urban planning practice to the mutual benefit of both is noted by the editor.

81. Branch, M. C. Jr., "Planning and Operations Research," JAIP, Vol. 23, 1957, pp. 168-175.

Notes differences and similarities between these two fields as well as subdivisions within both and parallels to related fields. Operations research is seen as more segmented and short range in its focus, highly dependent methodologically on quantifiable phenomena. Planning is seen as more comprehensive and long range in focus. The former is more team-oriented in its work than the latter. Both are concerned with broadening their scope toward the common goal of maximizing the effectiveness of human organisms over time.

82. Branch, Melville C. Jr., "Comprehensive Planning: A New Field of Study," JAIP, Vol. 25, 1959, pp. 115-120.

Many fields are involved in planning. New methodology is being developed and applied successfully to planning problems. From a synthesis of these fields and methods, a theory, principles and methodology of comprehensive planning is likely to develop. As the planning function increases in scope, educational programs will be essential in the most complex level of planning activity: comprehensive planning. These programs must include training in applied planning, be well financed, connect with related university units, emphasize research and a high degree of teaching and research competence on the part of the faculty.

83. Fagin, Henry, "Organizing and Carrying Out Planning Activities Within Urban Government," JAIP, Vol. 25, 1959, pp. 109-114.

The pivotol function of planning is the making of specific plans: a coordinated system to guide action. A "policies plan" is suggested as an alternative means for integrating and synthesizing physical, social, economic and political considerations. Such planning must be associated with the office of the chief executive if effective action is to ensue.

84. Webber, M. M., "Land Use and Traffic Models: A Progress Report," (editor's preface), JAIP, Vol. 25, 1959, p. 55.

Preface to an entire issue of the Journal devoted to discussion of land use and traffic models, illustrating growing impact of both transportation and computer technology on the practice of urban planning.

85. Haar, Charles; Higgins, Benjamin; and Rodwin, Lloyd, "Economic and Physical Planning: Coordination in Developing Areas," JAIP, Vol. 24, 1958, pp. 167-173.

The authors note the lack of concern with problems of urbanization in economic development plans of developing countries. On the other hand, local units of government of these countries prepare physical development plans with little understanding of the impact which national economic development is likely to have on such local physical development. The authors suggest legislative, legal, and administrative means for improving coordination between physical and economic development planning at all levels of government.

86. Lee, James E., "The Role of the Planner in the Present, A Problem of Identification," JAIP, Vol. 24, 1958, pp. 151-157.*

The planning profession, born during a period of rapid change, shares with other professions the changing of traditional roles of the working professions. However, this younger profession has not yet achieved an understanding of its proper role in society, its relationship to its fellow professions, or its own division of labor. Planning must define its area of interest before it can develop new techniques and pursue fresh solutions to problems of the domestic physical environment. . . . The planning schools have a special responsibility in education for the broader spectrum of activity current in practice that goes beyond the traditional design emphasis, while continuing to concentrate on physical planning as its focal concern.

87. Lee, James E., "Planning and Professionalism," JAIP, Vol. 26, February 1960, pp. 25-30.

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* From Vol. 24 and following, some annotations are based largely on article abstracts provided by the JAIP.

The interpretation of professionalism is in need of new criteria, particularly as these pertain to planning. To properly understand his role as a professional, the planner must first identify the object of his interest and then clarify his purpose with respect to it. It is suggested that the planner's appropriate object is the human community in its physical setting and that his proper purpose is to serve the public interest with dedicated and concerted effort. The success of planning will depend upon the clarity with which planners see the profession's unique obligations.

88. Heikoff, Joseph M., "Urban Planning and the Professional Planner," JAIP, Vol. 26, 1960, pp. 242-244.

The author sees planning function as not limited to the "planning profesion," but rather as part of public management and decision-making process with which planners should become intimately involved. Planning is nothing without management holding the authority to implement its decisions. Control over private development is not planning. It is protection - of the public's health, safety and welfare. Planning Commissions are felt to be obsolete and inappropriate means for making what are essentially public management decisions, linked to operating and financial aspects of governmental planning.

89. "A Proposed Registration Bill for the Professional Planners Practicing in The State of New Jersey," JAIP, Vol. 24, 1958, pp. 33-36.

Outlines procedures for registering planners, defining functions and qualifications of professional planners. Definition of "professional planning" includes all activity asscciated with development of master plans and renewal plans and with guiding governmental policy "for the assurance of the orderly and coordinated development of. . .areas. . .with the objective of promoting their physical, economical, social and general welfare."

90. Blucher, W. H.; O'Harrow, Dennis; and Meyerson, Martin, "ASPO 25th Anniversary Evaluation of Planning: The Planning Past, the Planning Present, the Planning Future," 1959 Proceedings, National Planning Conference, ASPO, p. 1-16.

Blucher reviews planning's past, noting growth in stature of the profession through advice sought from it, growth in areas of concern including municipal finance, transportation, public participation, social and economic dimensions of urban life, and growth in the number of planning schools.

O'Harrow notes broadening base of support for planning as well as the more varied background of members of the pro-

fession and the greater number of public and private units involved in the practice of planning. Also noted was the greater spirit of inquiry now present than previously.

Meyerson emphasizes the potential of affluence to support diversity and experimentation in planning, making "consumer sovereignty" a reality.

91. Levine, Aaron, "Citizen Participation," JAIP, Vol. 26, 1960, pp. 195-200.

Philadelphia has a long history of citizen involvement in housing and planning programs. The Citizens' Council on City Planning, formed in 1943, was among the most advanced of the Pre-antipoverty era citizen participation efforts. Typical of that period, it was an organization of 150 civic organizations, including business men's organizations, educational institutions, neighborhood organizations. Membership concerned itself primarily with city-wide concerns, offering "responsible suggestions" during program review as opposed to "emotional opposition" of communities caught unawares once major decisions had already been made. The process was found useful to agencies and their programs as a means for "mustering the support required." While hailed at the time as in the forefront of citizen participation programs, such efforts were soon found to lie far short of involving those outside the participating civic organizations, yet more representatives of those directly affected by project and program action.

PERMANENT WAR ECONOMY AND THE OUTSIDERS' REVOLT: 1960-?

Following in importance The New Deal era, the 1960's represents the most creative expansion of urban planning's scope and content. In methodology, education, concern with professional identity and social responsibility, the profession has been undergoing a major readjustment.

The stimulus initiated in the 1950's by metropolitan transportation studies was carried forward at a more comprehensive level through the medium of the Community Renewal, Anti-Poverty and Model Cities Programs. Research in greater depth in a variety of critical areas has greatly expanded the boundaries of knowledge available to the profession over the previous decades as resources, staff and urban research units have increased in number and size. A greater division of labor has occurred, transforming the more superficial performance of earlier years. Nevertheless, while knowledge has expanded, so too have the complexities confronting the profession.

By far the most notable change has been in the strengthening and expansion of the social and political aspects of the urban planning process. A greater focus on the relevance of planning to political

decision-making, to citizen participation in that process, to the impact of institutional racism and class discrimination on resource allocation, have all raised to the surface the myriad conflicts hidden heretofore below that surface confronting the planning profession since its inception.

No longer would urban planning be synonomous with land planning. The challenge of the broader context integrating all aspects of resource allocation and control was now to become the central focus challenging the profession and its relationship to related professions and a new, broadly based constituency demanding its "fair share" of affluence. And all this in the context of a permanent war economy sapping the energies, creative potential and resources so needed to fight the war against poverty, disease, and illiteracy prevelent both nationally and internationally. Hopefully, the next chapter dealing with the profession's changing scope and content in the 1970's will begin to confront these key questions, contributing to the creative conversion of this permanent war economy to peaceful uses of social reconstruction. But this in turn will have to signal still greater changes in the mobile profession of urban planning.

92. Meier, Richard L., "Adjustments of Planning to the Sixties." 1960 ASPO, National Planning Conference, ASPO, 1960, pp. 27-34.

> Meier outlines the potential impact of demographic shifts on the national economy and society as part of a symposium dedicated to forecasting the future and its planning implications. He points to the expanding numbers entering the labor force or the universities prior to labor force entry. Not only will many more jobs be needed, but challenging jobs for those increasing numbers graduating from college. The construction industry is seen as one major absorber of new entrants, along with expansion abroad and social services at home. Key is the issue of population control and means toward that end to reduce this great influx into the labor force.

93. Dyckman, John W., "What Makes Planners Plan?" JAIP, Vol. 27, 1961, pp. 164-167.

> Noting the continuing growth in demand for city planners. Dyckman seeks to determine who is being attracted to the profession: their socio-economic status, motivation and personal goals. He finds increasing numbers coming from social science and middle and upper middle class backgrounds. With increasing acceptance of the city planning function, planning is becoming an acceptable, secure and higher status occupation. He sees a trend in orientation moving from utopian crusader to conservative bureaucrat. As expert advisor, the planner is dependent on an accepting audience. His drive is toward "correct" advice. Both these forces reinforce a conservative position:

". . .respect for his profession grows even as its threat to the established forms diminishes. . . Indeed, the prestige of the city planner may hinge on the remoteness of promised results, as with the clergy."

Dyckman closes noting the need for a counter-cyclical dose of the old crusading and moral spirit to offset the traditional use of neutral civil servants as convenient tools of the powerful.

94. Dyckman, John W., "Interpretations: The Technological Obsolescence of Planning Practice," JAIP, Vol. 27, 1961, pp. 242-245.

Notes growth in mechanical and electronic data, processing capable of taking over the routine clerical operations in planning. But beyond this, Dyckman emphasizes the necessity of learning to learn, of keeping up with new analytical techniques of potential use to planning tasks, and of greatest importance, remaining abreast of changing scientific world outlook and new conceptual frameworks for viewing complex social phenomena. As one defense against technological obsolescence, Dyckman suggests developing in depth an area of particular importance to planners as their own unique contribution to advancing knowledge. Among these he recommends investigation of the goal-setting process toward advancement of an art of welfare planning.

95. "Professional Responsibility of City Planners and Traffic Engineers in Urban Transportation: Joint Policy Statement of the American Institute of Traffic Engineers," JAIP, Vol. 27, 1961, pp. 70-73.

Joint policy statement covering areas of mutual concern between the two professions: highways, transit, terminal facilities and services, etc. Recommends means for collaboration toward goal of achieving sound community development and a safe and efficient transportation system.

96. Seeley, John R., "What Is Planning? Definition and Strategy," JAIP, Vol. 28, 1962, pp. 91-97.

Discusses "profession", problems of definitions, problems of defining "planning". Seeks distinctive qualities of the planning profession as basis, for a general rather than an exact and static definition. Supports concept of Art in addition to technology as component of planning function.

97. Heikoff, Joseph, "The Planning Profession in Search of Itself" 1964, ASPO National Planning Conference, pp. 96-101.

Planning is a complex process involving many actors, among whom are professional planners. The planning profession, however, claims a far greater role than it practices in

reality. It comprehensive planning is not comprehensive, excluding social and economic planning. Its land use planning fails to incorporate necessary socio-economic inputs. An alternative view is presented noting three types of planning: 1) functional planning, usually associated with the work of operating departments, 2) land-use planning, incorporating socio-economic inputs, and 3) management planning, integrating the functions of problem identification, setting of priorities, review of alternative policies and programs, decision-making and resource allocation.

98. Friedman, John, "Regional Planning as a Field of Study." (with comments) JAIP, Vol. 29, 1963, pp. 168-179.

Regional planning as an academic discipline is characterized by a concern with the clarification of social objectives in the ordering of activities in supra-urban space. This concept is used to identify the principal issues of public policy that may challenge the professional competence of regional planners. Although regional planning is most appropriate for societies in transition to a mature industrial economy, continuing preoccupation with developing areas suggests the desirability of establishing regional planning as a field of specialization within leading planning schools in the United States. A curriculum is proposed.

Commentators note differences and similarities between city and regional planning in questions of scale, intensity of use and competition for space, the differing priorities generated by different problems, as well as areas of spatial overlap increasingly current in the more highly developed industrialized nations.

99. Webber, Melvin M. "Comprehensive Planning and Social Responsibility: Toward an AIP Concensus of the Profession's Roles and Purposes." JAIP, Vol. 30, 1963, pp. 229-230.

Serving as one of a group of AIP Government Relations and Planning Policy Conference papers, the article stresses the interrelationship between traditional planning concerns with the physical environment and the social and economic consequences of physical development. Webber notes progress in developing greater interagency collaboration to achieve commonly agreed upon social ends, while pointing to the negative impact of unrelated state and federal programs and policies on such local program performance. The challenge to the planning profession is to broaden and deepen its comprehensiveness in mobilizing resources to achieve desired social goals. The alternative is to maintain its traditional focus on land planning, leaving this more complex task in other more capable hands.

100. Piven, Frances, Letter to the Editor. JAIP, Vol. 30, 1964, pp. 229-230.

Commenting on the Webber article above, Piven suggests his history of U.S. urban planning is more inspirational than accurate, going on to question his parallel optimism regarding present performance and potential of the profession to deal with the multitude of problems and issues he outlines. She indicates quite the opposite is more likely the case with knowledge and technique failing to keep pace with increasing complexity of the city as a complex social system.

101. Cohen, Henry, "Human Renewal: A New Dimension in Planning", 1963 ASPO National Planning Conference, ASPO, 1963, pp. 237-240.

Cohen sees human renewal as an effort to expand opportunities to attain the individual's and society's potential, removing barriers and restraints to those goals. The key to planning for social development is seen as education and jobs and the transformation of institutions blocking expansion of such opportunities. If physical environment is the form of social existence and peoples' needs its function, then, for form to follow function, social needs must have a higher priority than modifying the physical environment. The hypothesis tested in two New York City Youth programs reflecting these new priorities (Mobilization for Youth and Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited) was that expanding education, job and social opportunities (participation in program) would influence social behavior toward more productive ends (reflected in part by a reduction in incidence of juvenile delinquency.) Given success here, people would be better able to help themselves and thereby more effectively contribute to the next order of priority transformation of the physical environment.

102. Dyckman, John W., "Social Planning, Social Planners, and Planned Societies". JAIP, Vol. 32, pp. 66-76.

The name "social planning" has been bestowed on the remedial patch-up of unplanned social consequences of public and private programs, to the neglect of other aspects of social planning. An analysis of social planning must distinguish societal planning, programming for selected social goals, and the deliberate introduction of social values into economic or political processes. The relation of the planner to his client spotlights the conflict between social goals and program requirements, and leads to various formulations of social planning. These versions cannot avoid the choice of social ideology, which guides social plans and relates them to societal plans.

103. Perlman, Robert, "Social Welfare Planning and Physical Planning", JAIP, Vol. 32, 1966, pp. 237-241.

Discusses relationship between physical planning and planning of social welfare services, noting common historical roots and development of two specialized fields. Offers example of planning in one area of social welfare services: mental health, noting possible forms of division of labor between the two professions as well as possible areas of stress. Further collaboration should serve to answer questions as to how these two divide the work in the largely intangible field of "social planning".

104. Frieden, Bernard J., "Environmental Planning and the Elimination of Poverty", JAIP, Vol. 33, 1967, pp. 164-166.

In discussing Martin Rein's review of social science theory and findings re causes of poverty, Frieden notes importance of problem definition on means developed to overcome poverty. He reviews institutional performance regarding quantity and quality of programs. He notes the critical importance of housing and relocation programs on economic status of the poor. The burden of reductions in supply of low cost space, community disruption, loss of services fall disproportionately on the shoulders of the poor. There is a growing need to determine the impact and cost and benefit distribution of public expenditures. The importance of who plans and participation of the poor is discussed. Finally, overcoming poverty must go beyond environmental-physical planning to social-economic inputs for a broadening of the field of planning.

105. Frieden, Bernard J., "The Changing Prospects for Social Planning", JAIP, Vol. 33, 1967, pp. 311-324.

"The next 50 years can be expected to produce increasing pressures on the city planning profession to use its skills for the planning of social policies. Changing definitions of urban problems and new political commitments are likely to emphasize the redistribution of resources to disadvantaged groups as a major policy goal. These pressures will affect both the content and the management of urban planning. They pose two major challenges to the profession: to increase the social sensitivity of physical planning, and to extend the scope of planning beyond the physical environment," JAIP abstract.

106. Mocine, Corwin R., "Interpretation: Urban Physical Planning and the 'New Planning'", JAIP, Vol. 32, 1966, pp. 234-237.

The "new planning", while exciting and progressive, has tended to dismiss current planning practice, replacing end product with process, physical planning with social-economic planning. However, what is needed is an appropriate coordination and cooperation among these components, using the contribution of each to a more comprehensive process. One planner can not encompass all of

this, hence the need for a division of labor. Physical planning's role is reviewed, noting its role and contribution, its shortcomings and improvements needed.

107. Petersen, William, "On Some Meanings of 'Planning'". JAIP, Vol. 32, 1966, pp. 130-142.

Argues that market place, not national planning, is most efficient distributor of commodities to achieve maximum overall utility. On the other hand, inductive planning, the coordination of overlapping and, in part, conflicting goals through some system of rationalizing choice among them, is almost the opposite of what planning means etymologically, but in this type of "muddling through" lies the future of attempts to structure the world through "rational planning".

108. Altshuler, Alan, "The Goals of Comprehensive Planning," and Friedmann, John , "A Response to Altshuler: Comprehensive Planning as a Process", JAIP, Vol. 31, 1965. pp. 186-197.

The planners' special competence rests with his or her comprehensive outlook. This in turn demands a concept of the public interest. The high level of generality used in defining that interest limits the scope of public participation in the planning process. Decision-makers, pressed by short-range pressures, often see little value in consulting the long-range, abstract concerns of the city planners. The planner's "constituency" is reduced to highly specialized interests: Those whose functions and job intersect occasionally with planning activity: e.g., businessmen's concern with CBD development. The valuable actor in the development process is the specialist able to deal in detail with specific projects. But his specialization is a denial of a comprehensive outlook concerned with the generalized "public interest." Hence, the present irrelevancy of planning in American cities.

Friedmann offers an alternative role to make planning relevant. This involves placing the planner in the center of managing all non-routine affairs of the city through the office of the chief executive. Such affairs include setting city performance goals and measuring progress through achievement goals of specific operating programs. An organizational framework is suggested for accomplishing this. Needed research on developing a more comprehensive theory of the city paralleling theory of national economic development processes is noted. Implications for deepened interest in the methodology of policy and program planning in planning curricula are indicated.

109. Bolan, Richard S., "Emerging Views of Planning." JAIP, Vol. 33, 1967, pp. 233-245.

investigation of alternative form and content of decision-making system and process affecting planning performance. Identifies problems affecting planning decision-making. Variables involved include impact of action on major institutions, scope of concern, number of publics involved, permanency and confidence in results. Notes alternative planning styles, social context of planning, alternative planning strategies, methods, content and location in decision-making systems. Proposes hypothesis for further research to increase knowledge of planning performance as affected by its relationship to the decision-making process.

110. Godschalk, David R., and Mills, William E., "A Collaborative Approach to Planning through Urban Activities." JAIP, Vol. 32, 1966, pp. 86-95.

Urban activities surveys are workable bases for continuing planner-citizen dialogues. Seeking both to inform and to involve citizens, these exchanges also provide the planner with an avenue of collaboration with his client community. Findings from the surveys may be maintained on an activities base, which includes both quantitative and qualitative data on activities. Policy and planning decisions benefit from activities base data on the concerns and potentials of sub-communities. A pilot study of household activities demonstrates the usefulness and feasibility of the collaborative approach. This approach seems particularly appropriate in light of the wider definition of the planning realm now being recognized.

111. Burke, Edmund M., "Citizen Participation Strategies", JAIP, Vol. 34, 1968, pp. 287-294.

"Critical analysis of the general goal of citizen participation reveals basic conflicts between participatory democracy and professional expertise. Planners and other urban professionals have encountered many problems in attempting to encourage citizen participation in community decision making. Some of the dilemmas can be resolved by recognizing and adopting a strategy of participation specifically designed to fit the role and resources of the particular organization. Five typical strategies are identified: education therapy, behavioral change, staff supplement, cooptation, and community power." JAIP abstract.

112. Gakenheimer, Ralph A., "Process Planning: Symposium on Programming and the New Urban Planning" (editor's introduction), JAIP, Vol. 31, 1965, p. 282.

Introduces issue of the Journal devoted to programming and the new urban planning. As in past symposia dealing with transportation and land use models, the focus is on new methodology directed to problems associated with a broad-

ening scope of the profession. Process planning includes planning itself as one of the processes it plans, constantly revising its own identity. The symposium includes a review of expected societal changes and planning implications, new concepts and methods for dealing with constant change, new professional-client relationships.

113. Robinson, Ira M., "Beyond the Middle-Range Planning Bridge." JAIP, Vol. 31, 1965, pp. 304-312.

The Community Renewal Program, a middle-range planning approach, has contributed toward the achievement of a central intelligence function, a continuing vigilance over emergent problems, a constant reclarification of policy through feed-back methods, and the detailing of interim medium-range plans. Community Development Programming, another middle-range planning approach, deals with continuing identification and clarification of major city problems, with collection, prediction and dissemination of data to all interested publics, and with continuing analysis and revision of policies and programs. This approach will improve the capacity of planning to guide urban change.

114. Gakenheimer, Ralph A., "The Planning Profession: Retrospect to Prospect", JAIP, Vol. 33, 1967, p. 290.

Introduces series of articles reviewing changing nature of planning activity over the past fifty years and its projection into the future.

115. Hancock, John L., "Planners in the Changing American City 1900-1940," JAIP, Vol. 33, pp. 297-304, September 1967.

General review of planning history and related urban reform activities noting shifts in direction and as yet unfinished business.

116. Blumenfeld, Hans, "The Role of Design", JAIP, Vol. 33, 1967, pp. 304-310.

Reviews design of American cities, stressing need for public action to achieve desired environment interrelating land uses integrated by a transportation system. The American city was "designed" as a place for making money, not as a place for living. It was designed by forces of the real estate market, not by social needs. Will the people of the United States and Canada reverse these priorities?

117. Harris, Britton, "The Limits of Science and Humanism in Planning," JAIP, Vol. 33, 1967, pp. 324-335.

"In the light of the importance of the conflict between science and humanism, the author attempts to define their relationships to the planning process. First, a

definition of that process is provided, distinguishing certain activities commonly subsumed under planning as being a part of science. Second, the conflict between science and humanism is reviewed and several definitions of this conflict are suggested and related to planning problems. Third, the respective capabilities of men and computer, are reviewed, in order to provide a delimitation of the applicability of humanistic and scientific methods to qualitatively different types of activities. Finally, the capacities of science and humanism are related to the various parts of the planning process and a rough division of labor is suggested." JAIP abstract.

118. Feirin, Constance, "The Noiseless Secession from the Comprehensive Plan," JAIP, Vol. 33, 1967, pp. 336-347.

"The improvement of the standing accorded to analysis and interpretation of land development data in administrative and judicial review of land development regulations is the most important objective for city planning as a whole over the long run. In recognition as well that city planning will require redefinition for more-productive involvement with other diciplines and with technological progress, a new location and content for the traditional comprehensive plan is suggested--as a preamble to land use regulations, to be adopted by the governing body. Legislative enactment in shorter time of an abbreviated statement of community development principles then provides explicit recognition within our system of review and adjudication for ongoing planning research and recommendations." JAIP abstract.

119. Loeks, David C., "The New Comprehensiveness: Interpretive Summary." JAIP, Vol. 33, 1967, pp. 347-352.

"The environment for planning is undergoing radical change which will necessitate an increasingly more urgent call for comprehensiveness in the future. An effective response will require a profession that views man's environment as being composed of several interacting and interdependent dimensions; physical, social, economic, psychological. The central issue confronting the profession is inclusion of a diversity of skills versus circumscription of professional domain. It should respond by broadening its conceptual and organizational scope to include nonphysical disciplines within a framework that will permit focus and specialization." JAIP abstract.

120. Godschalk, David R., "Creating New Communities: A Symposium on Process and Product", JAIP, Vol. 33, p. 370.

Introduces three articles dealing with the design of new socio-spatial environments, noting the balance maintained by the authors between concern for both the visual and the social environment in their discussion of new towns.

121. Hansen, Willard B., "Metropolitan Planning and The New Comprehensiveness", JAIP, Vol. 34, 1968, pp. 295-302.

"The kind of comprehensive metropolitan planning that had become "traditional" in the United States by 1967 tended to be physical in scope, detached from decision-making, and technically and administrative primitive. Recent events are producing a "new" practice which, in addition to being politically involved, will have a greatly widened prescriptive scope that spans the total range of metropolitan-scale facilities, services, aids, and regulations. A number of technical imperatives are suggested to meetthe operational demands of this "new" practice. They are based on the premise that determinate metropolitan development plans are analytically manageable and politically relevant." JAIP abstract.

122. Brooks, Michael P., and Stegman, Michael A., "Urban Social Policy, Race, and The Education of Planners", JAIP, Vol. 34, 1968, pp. 275-286.

"This paper examines the impact of contemporary urban social problems, especially those related in race and the black ghetto, on the planning profession in general and the education of planners in particular. Several dimensions of the planner's role are discussed, leading to making a case for a greatly intensified effort in the training of social policy planners. Recommendations are made concerning the content and structure which should characterize such new training programs." JAIP abstract.

123. Stafford, Walter W. and Ladner, Joyce, "Comprehensive Planning and Racism", JAIP, Vol. 35, 1969, pp. 68-74.

"The largely unexplored linkages between comprehensive planning and racism are examined in the light of the two major types of racism--individual and institutional. Examples are drawn from Model Cities programs and comprehensive plans for Chicago, Boston, and Washington to illustrate the ineffectiveness of most standard planning techniques in the face of institutional racism. Advocacy planning is seen as a useful approach, especially in terms of political power and accountability." JAIP abstract.

124. Langendorf, Richard, "Residential Desegregation Potential", JAIP, Vol. 35, 1969, pp. 90-95.

Assuming that desegregation is a desirable long-range goal, this paper examines the potential for reasonable progress toward that goal, using data from eleven of the twelve largest metropolitan areas in the U.S. First, a Negro working-class income group is identified as possible candidates for desegregation. Second, suburban housing costs are compared with the ability of ghetto residents to pay. Although present new suburban housing is too expensive for most working-class Negroes, neither costs of existing housing not current income levels appear as significant restrictions on Negro suburbanization. Furthermore, existing federal housing aids can facilitate construction of suburban low and moderate income housing. Given commitment to use of existing tools, a substantial amount of desegregation can now occur within the existing suburban housing supply.

125. Rain, John F., "Coping with Ghetto Unemployment", JAIP, Vol. 35, 1969, pp. 80-83.

This paper examines the rationale for ghetto job creation and similar ghetto "gilding" programs. Such policies accept and strengthen the ghetto and are inefficient on narrow cost-effectiveness grounds. Since a long range solution to the problem of the ghetto and the metropolis requires the destruction of the ghetto, it is crucial that programs be consistent with this long term objective. Several alternative programs consistent with the long term objective are discussed. In particular, the paper outlines a wage subsidy program that would weaken the constricting ties of the ghetto while providing jobs for unemployed blacks at lower cost than ghetto job creation programs.

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